

New York waterway ferries. It continues to remind us how much of a need we have to make certain that the ferries operate safely, as well as efficiently.

I ask, along with the distinguished Senator from New York who made his remarks a few minutes ago, that the Federal Government do whatever they can to understand what took place, and we understand and know the facts; that we take all the steps we can to make certain it should not happen again.

One of the questions I asked in the committee in which I serve, the Commerce Committee, is take a look and see what the Coast Guard requires by way of licensing for captains of these boats. The ferry that had the accident yesterday can carry as many as 6,000 people. We have to make certain in that travel they are not careless.

POPE JOHN PAUL II

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, today Pope John Paul II and billions of faithful around the world celebrate the 25th anniversary of his election in 1978 to the papacy.

Born Karol Wojtyla on May 18, 1920 in Poland, John Paul II is the first non-Italian pope in 380 years. He has profoundly shaped the modern church and advanced its spiritual and moral influence across the globe. A poet, a playwright and a philosopher, Pope John Paul II has been an indefatigable champion of the poor and dispossessed.

In his 25 years of service to the church, he has also traveled more extensively than any pope before him. His historic trip to Poland in 1979 catalyzed the Solidarity Movement and led to the peaceful dissolution of the Soviet Empire. He is also the only pope ever to have visited a mosque or a synagogue.

Those who have studied the Pope's writings and biography say that the Pope was profoundly shaped by his early encounter with death and suffering.

As one expert observes, Professor Tony Judt for "Frontline", John Paul "was born in 1920, shortly after World War I to an impoverished Poland, into a family, where, one by one, his closest relatives died around him—He was left before his 21st birthday with no family. At about the time of his father's death, shortly before, World War II broke out, and he lived in Poland under the worst dictatorship ever known—And then this man lives in post-war Poland for 20 years under Communist occupation when Poland was a grim, depressed, dishonest, duplicitous impoverished place."

Out of all of this grimness and death, John Paul did not become despondent or embittered. No, indeed, his experience of profound loss and suffering seemed to have deepened his spirituality and his capacity to find strength first and foremost in God, but also in man's fragility.

Billions around the world have been blessed by the Pope's goodness and

drive, his sincere love for the individual, and his determination to recon-nect human endeavor to its higher purpose.

Pope John Paul has fought tirelessly against the culture of death, he has fought for man's dignity against tyranny and triviality. And if it is not too much to say, Pope John Paul has devoted his life to fighting for our souls.

I would like to close with a poem he wrote when he was only 19 years old. To me, it typifies his extraordinarily sensitive nature and perception of the divine mystery. It is called, "Over This, Your White Grave"

Over this, your white grave
the flowers of life in white—
so many years without you—
how many have passed out of sight?
Over this your white grave
covered for years, there is a stir in the air,
something uplifting
and, like death, beyond comprehension.
Over this your white grave
oh, mother, can such loving cease?
for all his filial adoration a prayer:
Give her eternal peace—
[Krakow, spring 1939]

God bless Pope John Paul II.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred in Indianapolis, IN. In October 1999, Jamie C. Carson and two accomplices robbed and tortured two men who were targeted because they were gay. Police said that one victim was forced to drink a mixture of bleach and urine. Both men were tied up and burned with a steam iron.

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

REPORT ON U.S.-INDONESIA RELATIONS

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, today I rise to commend to Senators the Report of the National Commission on U.S.-Indonesian Relations issued today by the United States-Indonesia Society. This report is the culmination of more than one year of work by the Commission, whose co-chairs are former Secretary of State George Shultz, my fellow Hoosier and former Congressman Lee Hamilton, and George Russell, Chairman Emeritus of the Frank Russell Company.

This report will be an important point of reference for members of Congress and the public as a whole as the future course of Indonesia-U.S. relations is debated. I, for one, believe that the significance of Indonesia to Asia and to the world is often underappreciated. A relatively new democracy, Indonesia is home to the world's largest Muslim population and overall is the world's fourth most populous nation. The U.S. trade deficit with Indonesia is decreasing. U.S. exports of goods to Indonesia in 2002 were \$2.6 billion, up 2.4 percent from the previous year and U.S. imports from Indonesia were \$9.6 billion, down 4.6 percent from 2001.

The Commission's report examines the U.S.-Indonesia relationship and outlines policies and programs that "will help strengthen the nation's prospects for success." Education, democratization, economic growth and security are areas for emphasis highlighted by the Commission.

The report goes into considerable detail about many aspects of life inside Indonesia, citing the challenges and hopes of this fellow democracy. For example, the report notes that the roles of the military and police are changing, with the goal of the Indonesian government being to make the police, rather than the military, fully responsible for internal security.

Important reference is made to ongoing conflict in the province of Aceh as well as unrest in Papua connected to issues surrounding the special autonomy law. Of special significance to justice-seeking citizens in the United States and Indonesia, the Commission highlighted the need for a full and thorough investigation into the murder of an Indonesian and two Americans, and the wounding of eight others in an ambush last year near Timika in Papua.

My purpose today is not to concur in all of the report's findings, but rather to recommend it to my colleagues as a helpful point of reference in future deliberations by this body on a wide range of issues regarding Indonesia.

Those Members interested in viewing the full report may contact the United States-Indonesia Society for a copy. I conclude my remarks by commending the ongoing work of Paul Cleveland, President of the United States-Indonesia Society and Edward Masters, Co-Chair of the Society's Board of Trustees for their tireless and outstanding commitment to stronger Indonesia-U.S. relations.

I ask unanimous consent to print the Executive Summary in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON U.S.-INDONESIAN RELATIONS

STRENGTHENING U.S. RELATIONS WITH INDONESIA: TOWARD A PARTNERSHIP FOR HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON U.S.-
INDONESIAN RELATIONS

Honorable George P. Shultz, Co-Chairman—Thomas W. and Susan B. Ford Distinguished Fellow, Hoover Institution, Stanford